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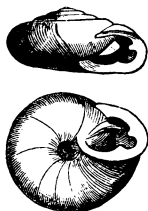
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THE LAND SNAILS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY EDWARD S. MORSE.

HELIX TRIDENTATA Say. (Figs. 8, 9.) The shell of this species is depressed, and of a yellowish horn color ; whorls

Figs. 8, 9.

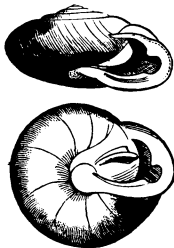


five or six, slightly convex. Aperture contracted by the reflected lip, which has two teeth, and with a curved tooth on the inner lip forms a trilobed aperture. The whorls are obliquely striated, and the umbilicus is open. Diameter about one-half an inch. The animal is of a dark bluish slate color.

This species is widely distributed throughout the United States, but is not common in New England. It has never been found in Maine, or New Hampshire, or in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and occurs only rarely in the western part of the last-mentioned State. Dr. Binney states that he has most commonly found it under layers of wet and decaying leaves in forests.

HELIX PALLIATA Say. (Figs. 10, 11.) Shell depressed, dark brown or chestnut color, covered with minute stiff

Figs. 10, 11.



hairs which give the surface a roughened appearance. Whorls five, flattened above ; aperture three lobed, much contracted by the lip and teeth. Lip widely reflected, with two projecting teeth on the inner margin ; the one at the base long and slightly prominent, the one above acute and prominent ; inner lip having a broad white tooth projecting downward from the shell ; umbilicus covered by a white callus, being an extension from the lip. Diameter nearly one inch. Animal blackish slate color. It is found in Vermont at Copperas Hill, and is common in the

Western, South-western, and Atlantic States, with the exception of New England, as far south as South Carolina.

HELIX MONODON Rackett. (Figs. 12, 13.) Shell light russet in color; whorls five or six, closely revolving; aperture flattened, contracted by a deep groove behind the lip. The lip is narrow, and turned back, partially or wholly covering the umbilicus. On the inner lip there is a long white tooth at the aperture, and within the aperture, projecting from the umbilicus, a shelly partition called the fulcrum. The shell is covered with numerous minute hairy projections, which give the surface a velvety appearance. The diameter of the shell is usually three-eighths of an inch. Animal yellowish-brown, darker on the head and back. In some parts of New England this species is quite common. Found in forests and also on hill-sides in pastures, under bits of bark and stones, a situation in which it is unusual for other snails to occur. Two or three individuals are generally found together.

HELIX HIRSUTA Say. (Figs. 14, 15.) Shell nearly globular, brownish in color, covered by numerous rigid hairs. Aperture contracted, and nearly closed by a long narrow tooth on the body whorl; lip narrow, turned against the outer whorl. On the inner margin of the outer lip, at the base of the aperture, is a deep notch. Ordinary diameter one-quarter of an inch; umbilicus closed. Animal whitish, head and tentacles slate colored. In the New England States this species has been found west of the Connecticut River, though not common. It is common in the Middle and Western States. — *To be continued.*

NOTE. — In explaining the parts of the shell in the first number, Fig. 1, the following references were accidentally omitted: A, aperture. T, a shelly projection within the aperture, called the *tooth*.